Business Motites

A FOE TO HEALTH. Health is the source of wealth and beauty, The fruit of strength, the spring of duty; Find health, and coase your loud complaining, Ye who for earthly joys are straining. But with foul teeth no health can bless thee; Foul teeth bring poison to distress thee. Cleanse them each day. Thus flee from sorrow For through clean teeth good health you borrow.

But cleanse them with the best invention For saving teeth. Beyond contention, Sweet SOZODONT is far the purest.— The blandest, aweetest, safest, surest.

THE FAVORITE.

The most popular dentifrice of the day is SOZODONT.

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The most popular dentifrice of the teeth, that it is a genuine beautifier of the teeth, that it is, as its name SOZODONT significe, a true prescrutive of them: that it imparts a pleasant aroma to the breath, and renders the guins rosy and healthfully irm. The favorite among dentifrices, therefore, is SOZODONT.

A.—BOKER'S BITTERS SINCE 1828 acknowl-fidged to be by FAR the ERST and FINEST Stomach Bitters made, whether taken FURBOR with wines or liquors.

DR. SMITH.

134 East 18th-st., near 3d-ave, station.

reliable specialist, diseases of the skin and nervou,
denite-urinary organs, impotence and sterlity.

STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
A STANDARD PREPARATION,
CELEBRATED for FORTY YEARS as
THE TRUE SPECIFIC
For all diseases of the ACUTE or
CHRONIC including BRONCHITIS, ASTIMA, CATARRH, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BLEEDING
at the LUNGS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, and CONSUMPTION, WHEN TAKEN, APPLIED OR INHALED. Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per bottle.

The best regulator of the digestive organs, also best appetizer known, is Angostura Bitters TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York: Branch Office, I, 288 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m. No. 270 West 23d sts., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 760 3d ave., near 37th st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. No. 180 East 125th st., near 3d ave., 10 a. m. to 7:30 m. No. 180 East 125th st., near 3d ave., 10 a. m. to 7:30 m. m. Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner 14th-at. 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave. 1,708 lat-ave. 1,092 9th-ave., near 68th-st., open until 7:30 p. m.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1890.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Senhor Ribeiro, the Brazilian Minister of Commerce, resigned, and was succeeded by Senhor Francisco Grizeiro. === Serious disagreements exist between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck over internal policies. —— The British ship Gibraltar, at London, from St. Michael, reports no tidings of the lost steamer Erin at the Azores. == The Dutch Ministry has resigned. Several Bulgarian officers have been arrested. === Mexico has recognized the new Re-

Congress.-The House in session. - After brief and useless obstructive tactics by the Demoerats, the contested election case of Smith against Jackson was considered. === In Committee: An agreement on a bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma was reached.

Domestic.-Six men were killed and others were hurt by an explosion in a mine at Plymouth, Penn. === The Indian Six Nations opened a council for the discussion of citizenship and land in severalty. R. Stockett Matthews died in Baltimore. - Mrs. Coppinger, ill at Secretary Blaine's house in Washington, was better. = The proposed removal of the Apaches to the Indian Territory continued to cause agitation on the Pacific Slope. - The funeral of Professor Lyman took place at New-Haven.

City and Suburban .- Charles H. Leland de posited \$500,000 in the Gallatin National Bank to insure the depositors of the Sixth National Bank against loss; a syndicate of five banks will work for the same end: Claassen held in \$30,000 bail; neither he nor Pell secured bondsmen. The Chief Examiner of the State Department of Insurance corroborated damaging statements against three companies whose books he had been examining. ---- Plans were completed for the Supreme Court Centennial. - Vassar alumnae had a meeting. === Commissioner Gilroy made his annual report. - Stocks fairly active, with general advances, closing strong.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Warmer with rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 42.

The whole country will rejoice to hear that Mr. Blaine and his family have reason to hope that they are not to be called on to undergo another dreadful loss. Mrs. Coppinger, the Secretary's eldest daughter, whose life was almost despaired of on Friday, is rather better, though still in a precarious state. The universal sympathy which supported Mr. Blaine under the blow of his son's death, and which he has part of stockholders a greater anxiety to sucgratefully acknowledged, is intensified by this | ceed than to succeed by honest and honorable new anxiety.

Tammany never takes her own medicine. After engaging in a bitter crusade against General Duane, alleging that his connection with the Army as an officer on the retired list is a legal disqualification for service upon the Aqueduct Commission, Tammany now proceeds to appoint a retired army officer as Chief of the Bureau of Elections. Colonel Rodenbough was a good soldier, and we suspect he will make a good head of the Election Bureau, but his appointment well illustrates how insincere is the organization to which he owes his appointment.

The wonderful contrasts of the American climate are strikingly illustrated in a dispatch from San Francisco, published to-day, wherein our correspondent draws attention to the fact that at the very time when the Central Pacific Railroad was blockaded in the Sierras a fortnight ago, roses were in full bloom and oranges and lemons were ripening on the trees at a distance of only seventy miles from the snowbound trains. It is almost impossible for people in New-York to realize the situation in the Sierras during one of these great snow blockades. Three thousand men were employed for ten or twelve days shovelling snow from the sides of the track, while a couple of huge rotary ploughs, each propelled by six of the

through the drifts.

Rear-Admiral Ammen continues to be as lantic Ocean, and discusses in to-day's TRIBgreat enterprise with which his name will forever remain associated. He expresses the conviction that the region lying along the banks of the water-way now in course of construction will become the great sanitarium of the United States owing to its marvellous climatic conditions. The latter were compared seventyfive years ago by the famous traveller Alexander von Humboldt to those which are to be tion which it will impart. found in the highlands of Scotland.

The greatest tunnel in the world is the new aqueduct which has been built to convey the waters of Croton Lake to this city, and which will be completed by midsummer. In is thirtythree and one-eighth miles long, and the thirty-three structures of the size of THE TRIBthrough the tunnel until a reporter of THE TRIBUNE undertook the trip last week, and the experiences of his subterranean journey are graphically portrayed in our issue of to-day. Not the least remarkable of the features of the aqueduct are its acoustic properties; the vast tunnel is described as being tuned to the key of F major.

INTEGRITY NEEDED.

Whenever an important defalcation or fraud occurs the question is immediately asked if the standard of business integrity is not deteriorating-if such wrongs would not have been prevented in earlier and better days. There is something to be said on both sides of the question. It is a mistake to suppose that there were no frauds in the days which we fondly call earlier and better. If they were less numerous then, the number of institutions through which opportunity for fraud is offered has immeasurably increased, and it may with much reason be doubted whether the proportion of loss by misconduct of fiduciary officers is greater than it was at any former period. Men of long business experience, if they consult their memories, will presently be convinced that the ratio | ly nothing. When so sustained, he is the orsuppose.

But the question really goes a little deeper. It is commonly supposed that the world and the country have made some progress within the last generation or two. If moral and religious endeavors, continued for twenty, thirty or fifty years, have not unmistakably diminished the proportion of losses by fraud or breach of trust; if the change, be it for better or worse, has been so moderate that there is room for doubt about it, then assuredly the question may fairly be asked whether the regenerative endeavor has not been a melancholy failure. For after all, the standard of virtue and morality seems to be tested by the comparative frequency of misconduct on the part of persons in places of responsibility or trust.

It is just at this point, however, that the logic fails. The selection of fiduciary officers is no longer made with oldtime caution and prudence. The number of unworthy men who get into such positions through the neglect or complaisance of business men associated with them is no longer in the oldtime proportion to the number of such persons in the entire community. For proof of this one has only to consult recollections or records of former times. To be president of a bank or other important corporation in New-York once meant a great deal more than it means now. There was a time when neither the possession of wealth nor the inheritance of wealth and an honored name would have enabled any man to attain a position of such trust without the proved fidelity body is perfectly aware, no such test of integrity is even desired. If a man has inherited a name, that is enough. If he has been "sharp" and successful, that is enough. If he has money enough to become the largest individual stockholder, it is almost taken for granted that in case he desires he should be chosen president.

Plainly this change in the mode of selecting fiduciary officers would account for a considerable change in the average fidelity of such officers, if that were clearly proven. In the absence of clear proof that losses or frauds have become relatively more frequent, the obvious deterioration in modes of selecting persons for placs of trust is at least presumptive evidence that the standard of integrity in the community as a whole has not fallen. It would not be more difficult now than it was twenty or fifty years ago to find men whose long lives of a community which does not seek such men will not find them. A community which does not prefer such men, but habitually prefers men who are "sharp" and rapidly successful, men who have accomplished surprising results by questionable methods, men who have inherited the means to own controlling interests without the disposition to deserve confidence by years of training and proved fidelity, men who have enterprising associates and rapid ways of making money, will certainly not fail to get some fiduciary officers who prove unworthy.

The wonder is that so few financial institutions in these days get into difficulties. The preference for sharpness and success rather than for well-tried integrity has been singularly illustrated of late in not a few instances. There are great railroad corporations, important organizations of trust, and other institutions not a few besides banks, which are to-day paying than such a price for their raw material, and to the penalty of selections which implied on the methods.

A PERFECT SACRIFICE.

The world is never left for long without evidence to refute the despondent assumption that the capacity for self-sacrifice has diminished almost to the vanishing point. There are periods in the life of every nation when the heroic impulses in human hearts are stimulated by circumstances to exceptional growth and expression, but it is unnecessary and mischievous to conclude that the emergency extinguishes the spiritual forces which it has evoked. This is bre-eminently an age of vast material expansion, of tremendous activity in every field of exploration and acquirement, but not a day passes on which public attention is not attracted by sacrifices quite as pure and complete as any which history has recorded; and tens of thousands of individuals who may never be called upon to face an actual test know in their own hearts that they, too, are capable of heroism. The man who, during the last week, went back into a blazing car to rescue strangers from a fate which he had once escaped was equal to the sudden duty which he saw before him, and the most inconceivable of all catastrophes would be one which did not supply some new example of supreme unselfishness.

The whole civilized world was profoundly moved by the story of Father Damien's unmost powerful locomotives in the world, and | wearied labors and triumphant death among

sighed to think that nothing but his memory and example would remain to solace the miserable creatures whom his removal had left desoenthusiastic as ever about the success of the late. But his work was taken up at once by a Nicaragua Canal from the Pacific to the At- successor not less devoted, and now an English girl has reached this city on her way to join UNE several of the principal features of the that colony of outcasts. The prospect of loneliness and deprivation, of suffering and almost certain death, merely strengthens her resolution averse to notoriety, but one of the penalties which she must pay is to be famous. She will be consoled by the thought that a part of the service which she has accepted consists in the sympathy which it will kindle and the inspira-

THE RESULT AT WASHINGTON.

used in its construction would suffice to erect | block all business by disregarding rules, refusing to vote, and pretending they are absent; UNE Building. No one had ever yet walked and second, that motions obviously and purely dilatory, designed only to block the doing of tion bill. He could not have supposed it would business, need not be entertained, but can be be so much as entertained by public opinion, declared out of order. The sole object of these or that it would serve any other purpose than decisions, every man must see, is to prevent a as a text upon which the Southern polconfessed minority from stopping the business icy of outrage would be indicted from of the House. If there were at any time a one end of the country to the other. majority of those present opposed to a motion The absurdity of Senator Butler's suggestions, fering she has been compelled to bear during the made or to the transaction of the business pend- even when they are regarded from his ing, that majority could under these decisions own point of view, appears from the merest have its own way, and determine the course of glance at them. What he wants is to get rid the House. The two decisions are therefore of the colored race. The census shows that one: That a majority of the House, more than the colored population has more than doubled a quorum being actually present, shall have since the war. It now numbers 8,500,000 power to do business.

In the exercise of any and all power as organ of the House the Speaker acts in open day, and | And yet, all must go, or practically all, if the subject to his responsibility. If he declares emigration cure is to be effective. To send any member present when he is not, the fact can be stated, and the mistake corrected as one per cent to its returns every time the census of that nature was corrected on Thursday. If is taken, would be manifestly foolish. Suphe refuses to entertain any motion which the posing, then, that they were willing to go, House does not consider purely obstructive and | which they are not, where are the ships to take dilatory, the majority can put aside the business in hand, and force the consideration of the mo- until they are self-supporting, after we get tion. Unless sustained by a majority of the members present, the Speaker can do absoluteof losses has not increased as much as many gan of the House, acting to protect its right to do the business for which it was created. That cule is insufficient to remove him from it, let which is denounced as "usurpation," therefore, can at no time be usurpation of an individual, or to carry out his personal ends; it must at all times be "usurpation" by an actual majority of the House, a quorum being in fact present, and for the purpose of doing the busi-

ness which that majority decides to do. The issue made up for the people is whether for which it was elected. It was time that the power of a minority, often of a small minority. to stop the transaction of all business in the House was completely and forever terminated. The will of the people, expressed in the election of a majority of their representatives, ought to be the law of the land, respected and obeyed by a minority, large or small. Tyranny of a minority was never intended by the Constitution or the laws. The usurpation occurred when, by violating the law of all parliamentary bodies, minorities seized the power to dictate what should or should not be done. The decisions of the Speaker, sustained by the majority, restore the Government to the intent of the Constitution and the laws.

MR. DODD'S DEFENCE OF TRUSTS.

Conspicuously printed in to-day's TRIBUNE is an article of remarkable power and lucidity contributed by Mr. S. C. T. Dodd, upon the vexed subject of trusts. Mr. Dodd is well known as the legal representative of what we should describe as the most crushing, and he of many years in business. But now, as every- the most beneficent trust in the world. His article here is one of that series of discussions, pro and con, which we have invited representative men to undertake in our columns during the present year upon those questions of the day which are most serious and pressing. Much has already been printed upon both sides of this particular controversy, but we do not remember any contribution more interesting or more certain to compel attention than the one we print to-day.

No one will accuse Mr. Dodd of attempting to evade the issue-of refusing to see what it is or of an effort to obscure it in the sight of others. On the contrary, whatever may be said of the premises he lays down or of the logic he applies to them, it will have to be conceded that he is admirably frank and undoubtedly sincere. Though claiming that the word trust has properly but a limited significance, he adopts the proved fidelity entitle them to confidence. But broad meaning which it has come to have in the public mind, and bravely essays to prove that a combination to regulate the output and the price of a commodity is necessary in business as it is now conducted the world over, is wholesome in its effects, just under good law and rarely, if ever, dangerous. He claims that such dangers as may be apprehended, and as have occasionally appeared, are not those usually suggested; that they are dangers easily provided against, and that the realization of them is easily punished. He insists that laws to prevent such combinations, if logically enforced. would speedily bring commerce to a standstill and human occupation to its aboriginal character; that upon a proposition defining as criminal such combination as tends to limit production and establish prices, no line can be drawn between a league of corporations who decide among themselves to produce so much, and only so much, of their commodity, to pay not more accept not less than such for their manufactured article, and a couple of neighboring farmers who agree to plant only so much wheat and to sell the grain at a certain figure.

In describing what he conceives to be the effects of trusts, Mr. Dodd draws a picture which to many people will seem novel, if not fanciful. And yet much of it is incontestably true. It might be wholly true without weakening the argument against these combinations. That, with a population enormously increased since war became unpopular and men have been trained to conform their habits of life to the laws of health; with the development of mechanics and of their application to all sorts of industrial devices; with the growth of railroads and steamships, trade has taken new forms and has gone into larger and improved methods and relations, will not be denied. That new conditions are thus imposed upon capitalists, laborers and consumers is equally true. It may even be admitted that the moral character of combination is ascertained, as Mr. Dodd alleges, by its aims and its results. But its legal test is, if not other, surely further than this. The public must take cognizance as well of what it can do as of what it does do. And perhaps the line can be drawn between a gigantic trust and an agreement of neighboring farmers as to their wheat crop according to the power they may be able to exercise over the article they deal in.

We are glad to print Mr. Dodd's admirable paper, even though we cannot agree with it, for it is only by a consideration of all sides of

a score of smaller ploughs were used for cutting | the lepers of Hawaii. Some persons doubtless | great public questions that the whole truth and

THE COLORED RACE IN EXILE. It was in the closing words of his admirable speech-a speech, be it said, which recalled the best days of the American Senate-that Mr. Ingails put the substance of that opinion which is at once unbiased and intelligent concerning the negro question. "Four solutions of this by enhancing the sacrifice. She is utterly problem," he said, "have been suggestedemigration, extermination, absorption and disfranchisement. But there is still a fifth solution, which has never been tried, and that solution is justice. I appeal to the South to try the experiment of justice. Stack your guns. Open your ballot-boxes. Register your voters, black and white. And if, after this experiment has been fairly and honestly tried, it appears that the African is incapable of civilization, What are "the arbitrary, revolutionary. and if it appears that the complexion burnt upon despotic decisions" which the Speaker of the him by an Indian sun is incompatible with House has made, and which a majority of all freedom, I will pledge myself to consult with members present has sustained? They are two; you about some measure of solving the race amount of brickwork alone which has been first, that members actually present cannot problem. But until then, nothing can be done."

It is hard to believe that Senator Butler was serious in introducing his fanciful Deportapeople. How can the Federal Treasury endure the burden of such a gigantic transportation? away less than all of a race which adds 30 them and where is the money to support them them there? It is only necessary to ask a few such ques-

tions as these to render Senator Butler's position utterly grotesque, and if the force of ridius hope he will yield to that of moral considerations. Let him reflect a moment, if he has the nerve to do it, upon the spectacle that will be presented to the world's astonished gaze when this Nation, which has ever been proclaimed as the refuge of the unhappy and oppressed of every race and clime, undertakes to banish a people who have been here three they wish to have a majority do the business | hundred years, not because they are malicious, for they are docility itself; not because they are worthless, for the wealth of a dozen States has been wrung from their patient and allunrequited labor; not because they are immoral, for the family has no guardian and the Church no child more devoted than they; but because-just think of it !- because their complexion is dark! Is this the attitude the South would have us assume before civilization? Is this the return it desires to make for the wealth has taken from this lowly people?

To such a proposition Senator Ingalls returned the fitting answer. The South must make up its mind to concede to the negro the civil rights so dearly purchased for him. This proposition can neither be compromised nor evaded. It stands as the organic law of the land, and no reason has ever been suggested why it is not wise as well as just law. That the two races will remain and should remain socially distinct in no way affects the political rights of either, nor will that impression any- House of Peers as at present constituted Mr. Morwhere be found except in the imagination of ley's remark will seem impressive. Certainly of exporting eight million negroes, we could banish a few thousand judiciously selected whites, the whole difficulty would be settled,

A WORD ABOUT HERMITS.

This winter seems fatal to hermits. Hermits are something which we have-our English friends say we have no ruins-but we do have hermits. The reports about hermits appear as regularly in the newspapers as those of negro "uprisings" in Mississippi. Nothing delights the soul of the hardworking special correspondent more than the discovery of a new hermit, unless, perhaps, it be a man who has slept steadily for three years and whom the doctors can't wake up. Usually the hermit is a good deal of a wild man, with an aversion to civilized clothing, and with a protusion of long hair. It is dangerous to approach him. The correspondent's teeth chatter as he writes the dispatch and describes the "strange cries" which the hermit uttered when disturbed. But a "posse of citizens, strongly armed," is after the erratio gentleman and he will be brought in at any cost. But he never is, and the weary correspondent turns to the sea-serpent, or the Fiery Meteor, which fell with a Hissing Sound.

As we said, the winter appears to be a hard hermits. They are dying off on all sides. It is not necessary to go back to the "old leather man," who used to live up the North River somewhere-he passed away something like a year ago. But there was the New-Hampshire wild man, who left us only a few weeks since. The New-Hampshire wild man was of the regulation pattern, though he lived in a rude house instead of a cave. The true American wild man who cares anything for the traditions of his profession always lives in a cave. This New-Hampshire hermit was thought to be something of miser and the people up there are still digging around his late residence boking for buried treasure. The oldest inhabitant could not remember who the hermit was or where he came from. It was surmised that he must have been crossed in love when he was young. However, as he spoke no particular language and could seldom be approached nearer than several yards, no one ever succeeded in drawing him out on the subject. The only time, we believe, that he ever came near his fellow-men was on election day, when, if we mistake not, he always appeared at the polls and cast the Democratic ticket. We suspect that he would have been opposed to ballot reform if the matter had been brought to his attention.

A Pennsylvania hermit has also recently passed way. He lived up in the mountains, and, in the words of the correspondent who looked after him, was a "veritable wild man." He had a habit of chasing hunters through the woods on the run. He lived on berries, and in the winter dressed in the "skins of wild beasts." bermit had been a regular Pennsylvania institution for several years. But he is gone now. Lic was, we understand, a consistent Democrat to

Early in January the leading West Virginia wild man went out from us. He was a new man, only discovered a few days before his death, and lived in a cave. The correspondent who found him formerly had a well which he thought a great deal of, which drew in the air with a roaring sound for six hours, and then blew it out for the same length of time and practically the same roar. Just before Christmas this well failed him, but, as luck would have it, he ran into the wild man a few days after. Then his discovery died, which must have been discouraging to the correspondent. We look for a shower of fish or a cat which is bringing up thirteen chickens from West Virginia now. We cannot learn that this hermit was ever known to vote any ticket.

but the report said something about finding an old "Life of Andrew Jackson" in his cave, so we suppose that he leaned toward Jackson's party.

This leaves the Missouri wild man as the only one with a National reputation. He lives somewhere near Kansas City, and was discovered about a year and a half ago. He is described as being very ferocious. We hope that he will pull through the winter. He has a good correspondent looking after him-none other than the one who each summer reports the Kansas farmer who is struck dead by a thunderbolt from a clear sky while blaspheming about the poor crops. know nothing about the politics of the Missouri hermit, but we suppose, of course, that he is a Democrat. A wild man naturally seems to gravitate to the Democratic party. We believe it to be a fact that the civilized men of this country are gradually drifting away from this party, but it has the solid wild hermit vote, and there is no use in denying it.

MRS. SHORT'S TIMELY WARNING. We have received the following communication and desire to share with our readers the melan choly reflections it excites:

Dear Editor,

My husband sent yesterday an old story of soldering to you to be published in The Tribane now that story was published in "The Susquehanna Ray" sixteen years ago. If you print said story he will never be through harping about it. he has a little farm paid for and draws a pension of \$8 a month he is well and hearty and able to work but if you print that plees you will do more hurt than good so please take no notice of it for I shall take The Tribane just the same. Yours very respt

MRS. HEZEKIAH SHORT.

We desire to express to Mrs. Short the deep

We desire to express to Mrs. Short the deep sense of obligation under which her delicate warn. ing has placed us. When we think of the sufpast sixteen years and of the fearful peril to which she has been exposed by Mr. Short's conduct in sending us his "peice," we cannot wonder at her declaration that an inconsiderate act on our part would "do more hurt than good." not commit it. If Mrs. Short's days are wearied and her nights distressed on account of her busband's literary campaigns, the fault shall not

Something, of course, might be said in condemnation of this brave but unscrupulous soldier who, having a farm and a pension, has thus attempted to palm off upon us a second-hand story, but we will leave this to Mrs. Short. Her letter gives us the impression that she is entirely equal to any emergency of this kind, and that as a favor to us she will tell Short frankly what she thinks of him. It is all well enough to be brave on the field of battle, but valor in front of a cannon is one thing and in front of Mrs. Short we take it to be quite another. We leave Short pitilessly to his fate.

The Tribune Almanae for 1890 is now ready It is a volume of 129 closely printed pages, within which are condensed the main facts of last year's record in this country. The Almanac has become the standard authority as to current public affairs. It is prepared with unequalled care, its facts and figures being verified and its statements advanced only after the most exhaustive examinations of all such subjects as bear upon them. Among its contents this year are an abstract of all the important legislation of the last Condress: the President's Inaugural Address: tables of trade, revenue and expenditure; abstracts of important public documents and reports, and the returns of the year's elections. These returns as to elections are particularly elaborate for New-York and New-Jersey. In all respects the Almanac will be found to be complete. Its price, as usual,

Congress doubtless welcomes the intervention of Sunday.

"Silence like a poultice came To heal the blows of sound."

The Marquis of Hartington's threat that Mr Gladstone's return to power will be met by the stubborn resistance of the House of Lords calls out a rather cynical rejoinder from Mr. Morley, out a rather cylical rejoinder from Sit. Morey, who suggests that it would be better for the Toyies so keep that sinister force in the back-Tories to keep that sinister force in the background. To those who have followed the growth of public sentiment in Great Britain against the Southern politicians and their personal follow- there can be no worse politics than for the Tory ing. Senator Blair told the literal truth the leaders-and in some ways Hartington is more of other day when he remarked that if, instead a Tory than many who openly avow themselves Tories-to menace the British electorate with re actionary conduct in the Upper House.

> Yes, February took hold yesterday in a manner which warranted the conviction that she will have no policy to enforce in regard to what constitutes winter weather which will differ from January's.

A critic of the non-partisan Rapid Transit bill points out that among the streets exempted from its operations are those now occupied by the elevated roads, and remarks: "Why these streets should not be used in case an underground road should be determined on is not apparent, so that the citizens cannot be sure that the new bill is not in the interest of the elevated railroads." There is certainly nothing in the bill to suggest that it is in their interest, and the character of the commissioners named is a guarantee that their work will be done in the interest of the public alone. At the same time, the first point is worth attention. Is there any reason why underground roads should not be built underneath the streets now occupied by the elevated roads?

To Robert, Chicago: You write to inquire the significance of the expression, "Rome wasn't built n a day." It means, Robert, that the World's Fair bill will doubtless pass the Legislature of New-York this week-this week, Robert.

Among the social unwritten laws are those that deal with the walking-stick, and any infringement thereof marks out a man as wanting in a knowledge of what is known among the classes as good form." There are canes suitable for morning use, others adapted exclusively for the afternoon stroll, and a third variety that can only be appropriately carried in the evening. It is especially among business men on Wall-st, that the etiquette of canes is curious. On fine days when umbrellas are not needed, custom allows the stick to be carried when going down and returning uptown, but forbids that it shall accompany owner when he sallies forth in quest of his luncheon at midday. To take it with him then is tantamount to declaring that he does not intend to return to his office that day. It is forbidden also to carry a cane during business hours, except perhaps in the case of men whose avocations are of light and uncommercial description. The walking-stick is thus rendered silently eloquent of much that is apparently beyond its ken. Its style and fashion in most cases afford an indication to the character of its owner. Perhaps it is that which constitutes its principal use. For the manner in which the majority of men carry their canes seems to be for the express purpose of demonstrating their independence of the support afforded thereby. The Canal Union has decided to ask the Legis-

lature for \$500,000 for canal improvements, and The Buffalo Express" remarks that "this would be an extremely moderate demand." . Buffalo would regard any demand for canal improvement. even though the figures were as high as the Eiffel Tower, as extremely moderate. She is built that way.

The weather record hereabouts for seventy years has been beaten by the showing for the last three months. November, 1889, was abnormally warm; but there were warmer Novembers in 1849 and 1830. December, 1889, was closely paralleled, if not outdone, in 1852 and The month which ended yesterday, though 1829. nearly matched by January of 1880 and 1858. was not quite so. But not for the seventy years covered by the data which Dr. Draper has collected has the continuous three months' devia-

tion been nearly so great. There was someth like it in 1879-80; and the last four months of 1830 were marked by an excess of heat not rivalled in degree, during the corresponding period, since then. But the temperature record from November 1, 1889, to February 1, 1890, is not closely approached. Here, however, is a point worth noting: The tendency to abnormal warmth now seems to be abating. The average daily excess last November was about 4 degrees, and in December over 8. For the last half of the latter month, however, the average excess was over 12 degrees, and that rate was sustained through January until the 20th, since which time it has fallen to 6. This affords some reasons for hope that February, if not rigorously cold, will at least give us less unseasonable weather than has marked the last few weeks.

PERSONAL.

When Phillips Brooks was at St. Paul, Minn., not long ago, he went to a Protestant Episcopal church and was ushered into a pew occupied by a most courteous gentleman, who insisted upon finding all the places in the prayer-book for him and generally coaching him in the details of the service. Dr. Brooks accepted these attentions meckly, but afterward confessed that it was uncommonly hard work to keep from laughing right out in meeting.

The Hon. B. K. Bruce says that while being Recorder of Deeds at Washington will force him to quit his profitable lecturing tours, it will enable him to live with his family more than he has done for several years. He is no longer a citizen of Mississippi, but of the District of Columbia—as much as any one is a citizen of it. He owns a fine residence in Washington.

It may not be known to many people that Queen Victoria is an ardent student of African geography, and could pass a very creditable examination in that subject with Mr. Stanley as the interrogator. Her Majesty has carefully watched the Portuguese carcoachments, and when the news of the outrage on the British flag reached London it was the Queen herself who insisted on Lord Salisbury compelling Portugal to come to a definite understanding without delay.

Augusta's death by the Count and Countess Walder see practically closed the brief season of fashion in Herlin. The object was to bring together the family of Field Marshal von Moltke and the family of the American Minister. The dinner had been postponed once on account of the health of General von Moltke. On this occasion the influenza was kind to the old soldier and all the guests who were invited to meet him. The only guests from civil life, except Mr. Phelps and his family, were Mr. Delbruck, who for many years had Von Boetticher's place and was the Bismarck of the Department of the Interior; Mrs. Delbruck, and the Count and Countess Vitzthum.

The Stltan of Turkey has sent three hairs from the beard of the Prophet by a special messenger as a present to the town of Aleppo. Wherever the messenger appeared during his journey he was received in state, and the Governor of Aleppo came to meet him before the gates of the town.

Ex Senator Marston, of New-Hampshire, has recovered from his recent paralytic stroke.

Mr. Chapman Coleman, the secretary of the American Legation, returned to Berlin a fortnight ago. He was met at the Friederich Station by Mr. Phelps, Mr. Crosby and the personnel of the Legation. After inspecting his new quarters in the Zimmerstrasse he repaired to the Kaiserhof and spent the evening with the ladies of the Legation. Mr. Coleman was absent from his desk a few days over three months, and expresses himself as delighted with his visit home. He was very active, visiting friends in Washington, Wilmington, New-York and San Francisco. But the longest visit was with his mother at his home neey Louisville.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

According to "The Boston Post" a Boston sign bears the artiess inscription, "Cigars and cigarettes sold on the Sabbath for medicinal purposes only." This is by no means bad, but we still think that the blue ribbon belongs to that proprietor of a Western skating rink who advertised a sacred dog fight for

Chicago Girl-Oh, pa, please buy "The Angelus."

Papa Porkrib-Nonsense; no one in the family could play on it if we had it.-(st. Paul Ploncer-Press.

The correspondent who asks on what date the duel between ex-Mayor Dooley and ex-Major Day, both of Belleville, N. J., is to be fought expects too much from us. The Tribune is not in charge of the Weather The ex-Mayor, being the party challenged, had the choice of weapons and place, and he made case of the Irishman who was sentenced to death for a murder and was given the choice of mode of execuion. He elected to be hanged and from the branches of a small rose-bush. "But," said the judge, "the bush is not large enough to make it a successful job." The Irishman, with ready wit, replied : "Faix, Judge, don't moind sich a small thing as that; shure, oi'll wait 'til it grows." It is likely that both the ex-Mayor and the ex-Major will be willing to the four-feet depth of snow.

A Study fit Repartee.—Fenderson—What is the reason, I wonder, that fellow comes here every day or two to make a fool of himself?

Fogg—I don't know, unless ti is he believes in doing in Rome as the Romans do.—(Boston Transcript.

The Hon. J. W. Covert, of Flushing, was one of the inventive geniuses who thought the Speaker must see them when they wanted to talk, and mustn't see them when they didn't want to vote. Having voted by mistake, he demanded the privilege of changing his vote. Then, when his name was called, he said: "I will vote later." And then that bad Speaker laughed-unof ficially. Poilte Beat-Can't you accommodate me with three dollars ?

dollars?
Banker—Man alive! you make me nervous. Why
do you always ask for three dollars, instead of asking
for one dollar or two dollars?
Polite Beat—Mr. Moneybags, if you think you
understand the begging business better than I do, just
you beg for a while and let me be banker.—(Texas
siftings. The block in front of the Postoffice isn't even paved with good intentions. Or if it is they have had bad

luck and gone to the wrong address. We suppose that it will be in the coming baseball season, as in the past, whenever we want a base his from a man he'll be out.—(Toledo Blade.

Now Kentucky rises to explain that Blue Grass

is not blue, but the greenest sort of green. Yes, yes, of course, and red is the complementary color and that is why so many towns are painted that way.

Ye imps of Hades, please prepare
A bed of iron thistles
For one who'll soon be with you there—
The man who always whistles.
—(Washington Post.

A Little Scene From Life.-The Doctor-Why have never married? Why should I? Cat and dog life The Doctor-Oh, pshaw, now, everybody know-

Come then, how do you manage it? The Admiral-All cat.

Some theologians' views seem to be a good deal like boarding-house coffee—in need of something to settle them.—(Burlington Free Press. Theodore Wing, weather prophet, declines to let

well enough alone. Mr. Wing is one of the precious few people who predicted the tremendous storm of March 12, 1888. That ought to have given him enough reputation for meteorological wisdom to last him a lifetime. But instead of resting on his laurels, he endangers them by telling folks to look out for another big storm presently. Suppose the big storm falls to materialize, where will those laurels be!

Some shocking things have been said in the debate of the Presbyterians—or things that would have been shocking if said anywhere else. For instance: "The spectacle of a young man just out of the theological seminary pleading for the doctrine of infant damastion is almost enough to make one believe in it for just such cases."—(Boston Transcript.

An eating-house cook who was recently interviewed states that many a beefsteak which is served to a customer as broiled is in reality fried. The public will receive this statement with composure, holding that a man on whom a fried beefsteak can be palmed off for a broiled beefsteak richly deserves that sort of a beefsteak. By the way, our readers will recollect that Grover Cleveland was elected on the understanding that by way of exploiting his devotion to Jeffersonian simplicity, he would give the country a fried beefsteal anti-pie administration. But did het

The Pracemaker-Don't you know it is very wrong to fight, little boy! What does the good book say! Tommy (who has just polished off the class bully)-I dunno. I ain't read it no further than David an Gerlire.—(Puck.

Boston is tired of the street-handbill or codger nuis ance, with all the litter of rubbish it implies, and talks of stopping it somehow. Only show us how, dear

Heard in a Horse Car.—First Young Woman—Then we'll meet again to-night at the door of the theatre!

Second Young Woman—Yes; it's nice of you to ask me to come with you, too, if I do have to go home alone. Last night I happened to be the only person in the car going home, and I was so much amused. I had told the conductor where to stop: so when we got to Belvidgers, he append the door and